PROBLEMATIC SOIL	Any soil type of condition that potentially could result in significant short-term or ongoing environmental harm if disturbed, even if current best practice construction and ESC procedures are adopted during the disturbance. Such soil conditions are likely to include highly dispersive soils (ESP >15%) and actual or potential acid sulfate soils. It should be noted that "soils" are not in themselves a "problem" or "problematic". The problem only arises through disturbance or management of the soil.
PROPER WORKING ORDER	Means taking all responsible and practicable measures to sustain all ESC measures in a condition that: - will best achieve the site's required environmental protection, including specified water quality objectives for all discharged water (principal objective); - is in accordance with the specified operational standard for each ESC meaure, where such a standard is consistent with the site's required environmental protection including specified water quality objectives for all discharged water, or where such a standard is not specified, is consistent with current best practice for each individual ESC measure; and - prevents or minimises safety risks.
REGULATORY AUTHORITY	Any local or regional external authority - whether government or non-government, including local governments and the State Government - that has a legal interest in the regulation or management of either the activity in question, or the land on which the activity is occurring, or is proposed to occur.
RESPONSIBLE ESC OFFICER	That person, or team of people of which there is a principal officer, employed or contracted by the land owner and/or developer as the principal officer/entity responsible for ensuring appropriate application of the planned ESC measures and for the provision of adivce in response to unplanned ESC issues. Terminology will vary from site to site and region to region. May also be referred to as the ESC Officer, Erosion & Sediment Control Officer, Sediment Control Officer, Environmental Officer.
RETURN (Sediment Fence)	That part of a sediment fence that is turned up a slope to either prevent water flowing along the fence, or flowing around the end of the fence.
RIPARIAN ZONE	That part of the landscape adjacne tto streams that exert a direct influence on streams or lake margins and on the water and aquatic ecosystems contained within them. Riparian zones includes both the stream banks and a variable sized belt of land alongside the banks. Riparian zones have been defined in a legal context in some States as a fixed width along designated rivers and streams.
SAG KERB INLET	Stormwater inlet formed into the kerb of a roadway where the roadway has a zero longitudinal grade (ie stormwater approached the inlet from both directions).
SAND	A soil separate consisting of particles between 0.02 and 2.0mm in equivalent diameter when dispersed. Fine sand is defined as particles between 0.02 and 0.2mm, and coarse sand as those between 0.2 and 2.0mm.
SANDY SOIL	A soil that contains at lease 50% sand. These are coarse-grained soils that are easy to shovel and break-up when compacted. It is very difficult to form a clod when sandy soils are compressed in the hand.
SCARIFIER	A tillage implement used for both primary and secondary tillage at depths up to 150mm. Medium duty tines are fitted at an overall tyne spacing ranging from 150 to 250mm.
SEDIMENT	Any clay, silt, snad, gravel, soil, mud, cement, fine-ceramic waste, or combination thereof, transported from its area of origin.
SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURE	Any system, procedure or material used to filter, trap or settle sediment from sediment-laden waters.
SEDIMENT CONTROL ZONE	That portion of work site that drains to a sediment control device, excluding the entry/exit pad.
SETTLING POND	1. That portion of a sediment basin in which sediment-laden water ponds and sedimentation occurs. 2. A sediment trap typically used in de-watering operations to settle sediment from sediment-laden water. A settling pond differs from a Stilling Pond in that it incorporates an outlet structure that allows the pond to freely drain.
SHEET FLOW	Water flowing at a thin, near-uniform depth that is significantly less than the width of flow.
SHORT-TERM STOCKPILE	On a building site it is a stockpile that is located on-site or off-site for less than 24 hours. On a construction site it is a stockpile that is located on-site or off-site for less than 30 days.
SHUTDOWN PERIOD	Any period during which construction, building and other land-disturbing activities are suspended for an extended period of time (usually greater than three days) prior to the works being continued or completed. Typically during such periods the site is required to be operating in a condition of low erosion risk in accordance with a specified development approval condition or self imposed operating condition.
SIGNIFICANT RAINFALL	Unless otherwise defined, rainfall that is sufficient to cause runoff given a specific soil type and soil moisture condition.
SILT	Silt is a soil separate consisting of particles between 0.002 and 0.02mm in equivalent diameter (ie intermediate between clay and fine sand sized particles).
SITE	The lot or lots of land on which building, construction, or other soil disturbing activities are occurring or proposed to occur.
SPILL-THROUGH WEIR	A level weir installed in a sediment fence, U-shaped sediment trap, or other sediment trap to control the maximum water levels within the trap specifically to reduce the risk of undesirable flooding and/or to reduce the risk of hydraulic failure of the device.
TABLE DRAIN	The side drain of a road adjacent to the shoulders, and comprising part of the formation.
TSS	Total suspended solids, usually reported in units of mg/L.
TURBID WATER	Discoloured water usually resulting from the suspension of fine sediment particles.
TURBIDITY	A measure of the clarity of water. Commonly measured in terms of Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU).
TYPE 1, TYPE 2 & TYPE 3 SEDIMENT TRAPS	A classification system used to rank sediment control measures based on their ability to trap a specified grain size. Type 1 sediment traps are designed to collect sediment particles less than 0.045mm in size. These sediment traps include sediment basins and some of the more sophisticated filtration systems used in de-watering operations. Type 2 sediment containment systems are designed to capture sediments down to a particle size of between 0.045 and 0.14mm. Type 2 sediment traps include rock filter dams, sediment weirs and filter ponds. Type 3 sediment containment systems are primarily designed to trap sediment particles larger than 0.14mm. These systems include sediment fences, grass buffer zones, and certain stormwater inlet protection systems.
TYPE C SOIL	A soil that contains a significant proportion of coarse-grained particles (less than 33% finer than 0.02mm) and will settle relatively quickly without the need for flocculation.

The content of this standard drawing has been extracted from the "Erosion & Sediment Control - A Field Guide for Construction Site Managers" (Feb 2010)

NO.	DATE	DESCRIPTION	APPVD
A	8/8/11	ISSUE FOR CONSTRUCTION	-

AMENDMENTS AND REVISIONS

FILE NAME DESIGN\DOCUMENTS\SESC STD DRAWINGS\...

SURVEY -

SURVEY FILE No -

LEVEL DATUM AHD

MERIDIAN MGA 55

DRAWN F. KROLL SIGNED DATE 8/8/11

DESIGNED PDL SIGNED PDL DATE 21/12/11

CHECKED SIGNED DATE

MANAGER TECHNICAL SERVICES G. HAWES RPEQ 5693 21-12-11 DATE

DIRECTOR ENGINEERING SERVICES S.M. HOLLEY STUART HOLLEY RPEQ 8840

DATE 21.12.11

Mackay REGIONAL COUNCIL

STANDARD

EROSION & SEDIMENT CONTROL

GLOSSARY (SHEET 2 OF 3)

SHEET 1 OF 1

WORKS JOB No. -

DRAWING No. A3-00880

AMEND. A